The Pyongyang Times

No. 19 (658) Weekly Saturday, May 7, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

CRG President Pays a State Visit to DPRK

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Warmly Meets His Excellency President ARTHUR CHUNG

His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, paid a state visit to our country from April 30 to May 4 at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arrival in Pyongyang

His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the CRG, and Madame arrived in Pyongyang on April 30 by special plane.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife warmly met His Excellency President Arthur Chung and his wife at the airport.

That day the streets of the capital city Pyongyang and the airport were enveloped in festive mood.

Put up with due respect among thousands of welcomers at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the CRG, flanked on either side by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency President Arthur Chung!"

Big balloons afloat high in the sky over the airport were ribboned with the flags of Korea and Guyana and streamers bearing the words "Welcome" and "Friendship". Seen in front of the welcoming crowd were slogans reading: "Warm welcome to His Excellency President Arthur Chung!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guyanese peoples!" "We support the just struggle of the Guyanese people for the independent development of the country!" "The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time!"

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the airport before the arrival of the guests.

At 12:30 the special plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Guyanese people touched down at the airport.

The multitude, waving the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers, enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill mission of the Guyanese people who gallantly struggle to build a new society under the correct leadership of the People's National Congress and the government, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and who render active support and encouragement to the struggle of our people for the building of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, expressing boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Arthur Chung when he alighted from the plane.

Coming here together with President Arthur Chung and Madame were Desmond Hoyte, Member of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress and Minister of Economic Development of the CRG, and Madame; John Carter, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the CRG to the People's Republic of China, and Madame; Lloyd Searwar, Head of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Neil Storey, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.

Lovely children—Juvenile Corps members—courteously presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Arthur Chung. Bundles of bouquets were also presented to the President's entourage by the Juvenile Corps members.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife; Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae and Hwang Jang Yop; chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council; leading personages of working people's organizations and Pyongyang city power organs; generals of the Korean People's Army; responsible functionaries from scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and the press circles; and Li Jun Ok, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the CRG.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives in Pyongyang were also present at the airport to meet the guests.

A grand welcoming function was held at the airport for His Excellency President Arthur Chung.

The national anthem of the CRG and the Patriotic Song of our country were played and a 21-gun salute boomed.

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, His Excellency President Arthur Chung reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

After the function, His Excellency President Arthur Chung, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, answered the rousing welcome of the cheering masses as they passed by the crowds. Then they got into a car and headed for the city.

Hundreds of thousands of people in Pyongyang fervently welcomed the friendship envoys of the Guyanese people along the route.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with His Excellency President Arthur Chung

Reception

On April 30 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, received His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Madame on a state visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were President Arthur Chung and Madame; and Desmond Hoyte, Member of the CC of the People's National Congress and Minister of Economic Development of the CRG, and Madame; John Carter, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the CRG to the People's Republic of China, and Madame; Lloyd Searwar, Head of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Neil Storey, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Ho Dam and Kong Jin Tae, and Li Jun Ok, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the CRG, were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Arthur Chung in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On May 3 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, again met His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the CRG, and his wife at the guest house where they were staying.

On hand were Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrades Ho Dam and Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Li Jong Mok.

Present on the occasion were Desmond Hoyte, Member of the CC of the People's National Congress and Minister of Economic Development of the CRG; John Carter, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the CRG to the PRC, and Madame; Lloyd Searwar, Head of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Neil Storey, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with His Excellency President Arthur Chung in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Welcome Banquet

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of

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The Seventh Session of the Fifth SPA Held, Attended By the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was held from April 26 to 29 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, attended by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The session was attended by the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Present as observers were officials of Party and government bodies and economic establishments, men of the People's Army, personages of the working people's organizations, men and women from scientific, educational, cultural, public health, art and press circles and innovators on the labour front.

Also present as observers were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang were invited.

At 10 a.m., April 26, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform.

The moment, there arose stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause throughout the hall.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Jong Ok, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Li Yong Mu, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Kim Hwan, Ho Dam, Kye Ung Tae, Kong Jin Tae, Yun Gi Bok and Chong Dong Chol; and members of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and members of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The platform was also taken by Comrade Li Jin Gyu, Deputy to the SPA and Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who was staying in the homeland.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, made an opening address.

The session adopted the following agenda items:

1. On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1976, and on the State Budget for 1977, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. On the Adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance of the Administration Council, made a report on the first agenda item "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1976, and on the State Budget for 1977, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

Then, Deputy Li Gil Song, Member of the Budget Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report on the deliberation at the SPA Budget Committee of the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976 and the draft state budget for 1977 and proposed to the Supreme People's Assembly to endorse them in their original form.

There followed the debate on the first agenda item. The debate which started from the second-day sitting lasted till the third-day morning sitting.

At the second-day sitting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave exceptionally important teachings which would serve as a guideline in the execution of this year's state budget.

Those who contributed to the discussion on the first agenda item were Deputy Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Deputy Li Bong Gil, First Vice-Chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee; Deputy Kim Gyong Suk, workshop head of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory; Deputy Chu Song Il, workshop head of the Ryongsong Machine Plant; Deputy Ho Bok Dok, Chairman of the Raknang District, Pyongyang, Cooperative Farm Management Committee; Deputy Li Jin Gyu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon; Comrade Kim Tae Gyu, Director of the Hukryong Coal Mine; Deputy Li Bong Se, Chairman of the Management Board of the Pukji Cooperative Farm in Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province; Deputy O Rye Sgn, Chairman of the Kangso County, South Pyongan Province, Administrative Committee; Deputy Choe Hyon Gi, First Vice-Director of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex; Deputy Li Bong Gyu, driver of the Kowon Locomotive Corps; Deputy Li Sil Ok, rector of the Sinuiju Teachers' College; Deputy Chong Ryong Taek, Chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Rural Economy Committee; Deputy Kwon Jom Du of the Wonsan Fishery Station; and Deputy Li Yong Sun, workshop head of the Kaesong Textile Mill.

They expressed full approval and support for the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1976 and the draft state budget for 1977, which were submitted to the session for deliberation.

The speakers noted that as the result of the complete fulfilment of the assignments of the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, through the correct execution of the state budget for 1976, the economic might of the country was further strengthened and our revolutionary base fortified. They were unanimous in saying that the greatest credit for this proud victory was due to the wise guidance of the great leader.

The speakers pointed out that the state budget for 1977, as an independent, popular and dynamic budget fully reflecting the Juche-oriented financial policy of the Government of our Republic, was compiled in such a way as to ensure the successful fulfilment of the tasks for this year, the year of readjustment. They expressed their firm resolve to correctly execute this year's budget and thus thoroughly carry out the militant tasks presented by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year and the decisions of the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

The session put special emphasis on the importance of thorough implementation of the local budget in the execution of this year's state budget and specified ways and means for the fulfilment of local budget for this year.

Noting that every locality has much reserve for raising the people's livelihood and successfully executing the local budget, the session emphasized that in order to actively explore them it is, first of all, important to develop the local industry and expand welfare facilities.

Under the condition where big factories and enterprises are distributed in almost all counties of the country, if the centrally-controlled industrial establishments in all domains such as metal, chemical and machine plants and coal and ore mines actively help the local-industry factories, it will be possible to produce in greater quantities light industry goods needed for the betterment of the people's life, the session noted.

It emphasized that in order to expand the local industry and the network of public service facilities and thereby improve the people's living standards and execute the local budget successfully it is necessary for all local officials to establish a revolutionary code of conduct to methodically manage the economic life with a high degree of Party spirit, working-class spirit and the spirit of allegiance to the people in a way befitting their servants and meticulously conduct the organizational work of providing the people with more goods for daily use.

The session highly evaluated the work of Kangso county, South Pyongan Province, which set a fine example in improving the county people's life and executing the local budget by developing the local industry and doing public services well in the spirit of devoted service to the people. The session stressed that all the counties should emulate the example.

The session pointed out that all the industrial establishments should strengthen the struggle to economize raw materials and manpower to the maximum and decrease production cost more than 2 per cent as compared with that envisaged in the plan.

On the afternoon of April 27, the session, divided into different regional groups, discussed the ways of successfully implementing the local budget.

At the third-day sitting the session adopted with general approval of those deputies attending the session the SPA decision on the first agenda item "On the Endorsement of the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1976 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", and the law of the SPA on the first agenda item "On the State Budget for 1977 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

The third-day afternoon sitting began to discuss the second agenda item.

Deputy Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Central People's Committee, made a report on the second agenda item "On the Adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and read out the draft Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the fourth-day sitting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guideline in land development and land conservation and administration.

The floor was taken by Deputy Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Deputy Kim Rak Hui, Chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Rural Economy Committee; Deputy So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee; Deputy Kim Taek Ryong, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee; and Deputy Han Bong Nyo, Chairman of the Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, Cooperative Farm Management Committee.

The speakers stressed that the deliberation and promulgation at the SPA session of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elaborated personally by the great leader are an event of historic importance in consolidating and developing the signal victory and success gained in land development and bringing about a new epochal turn in land development and land conservation and administration to convert our land into a beautiful, cultured and rich land truly good to live in.

They emphasized that the new Land Law based on the great Juche idea is a most revolutionary and popular code of land fully embodying the lofty concept of the respected and beloved leader to liberate our people freed from exploitation and oppression even from all the fetters of nature once and for all, conserve and administer land and resources well and develop and use them in a planned way, and expressed full approval and support for it.

Pointing out that the Law on Agrarian Reform, the Rural Theses and some provisions stipulated in the Socialist Constitution and the cooperative farms' regulations on land administration, as rules on land, are not enough to control the land of the whole country, the session laid stress on the need to adopt a new Land Law.

In our country, the session noted, after the agrarian reform the land control was done by the Law on Agrarian Reform. But, it pointed out, under socialism where agriculture was transformed on socialist lines through cooperative farms and many state farms were organized, there arose the need to institute a law that conformed to it, the law stipulating for land-ownership and land development and land conservation and administration. This definition, the session noted, will enable us to effectively use the land so as to make the country rich and powerful and promote the people's welfare.

Noting that in order to further enhance the state's control functions and role new laws such as a socialist property administration law, a socialist labour law and other laws in different domains should be instituted on the basis of the Socialist Constitution in the future, the session pointed out that the new Land Law is the first to be discussed and adopted at this session of the Supreme People's Assembly.

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TALK OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG
WITH EXECUTIVE MANAGING EDITOR OF JAPANESE "YOMIURI SHIMBUN" AND HIS PARTY

On April 23 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the Executive Managing Editor of Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" and his party and had a talk with them.

According to a press report from Tokyo, the Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun" dated April 28 gave front-page news of the audience granted to the Executive Managing Editor and his party by the great leader, with his portrait printed in place of honour, and carried the contents of his talk alongside a photo showing the reception.

"The Pyongyang Times" publishes the full text of the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

I received with thanks the kind letter of congratulations and valuable gift you sent me on my birthday. And today you have come to see me like this and kindly said words of congratulations. I am very grateful to you for this.

I received from Chongryon Chairman Han Dok Su a letter of introduction asking me to give you a hospitable treatment when you come to our country. I thank you once again for your much contribution to the activities of Chongryon for defending the democratic national rights.

I should have met you earlier. But I came back to Pyongyang yesterday from my local trip. So our meeting is somewhat belated. Of course, I could meet you in a local place. But I decided to meet you in Pyongyang on Saturday because I thought it would take a few hours to answer your questions on various matters and, moreover, you are actively helping us in our work. This is why we are late in meeting you. I hope you will understand this. Today I have spared time for you, and so I would like you to be unreserved with me in everything.

This is my first meeting with you, but I feel as if I were seeing my old friends.

I heard you were much surprised when you learned that I was working out in the local areas on my birthday, too. I usually do not celebrate my birthday. This year, too, I instructed that no celebrations should be organized on my birthday. However, young people would not hear me, but held some functions among themselves. On my 60th birthday Sihanouk came and did not let go of me. So I became a "captive" and was obliged to spend that day in Pyongyang.

Everyone has his birthday. If everyone celebrates his birthday, it will be a big problem, won't it?

Of course, it is good to spend one's birthday merrily with a few friends. We are not against this. But we oppose pompous birthday celebration.

I am highly pleased to hear that you were deeply impressed by the upbringing and education of our children and many other things in our country.

Our Party, the Government of the Republic and our people regard the upbringing and education of children and students as a very important problem.

Our country now has large numbers of children and students who are looked after at state expense. The number of babies and children growing up in the nurseries and kindergartens is 3.5 million and that of pupils and students attending schools at all levels from primary school to university, 5.1 million. Altogether, their number is far greater than eight million, accounting for nearly half our population. Our state is in charge of bringing up and educating them all.

Needless to say, it is a big burden to raise and educate half the population under the charge of the state. This, however, is a work for the future and so in spite of the difficulties we bear the burden of bringing up and educating the rising generation.

The younger generation represents our future. Without the rising generation there can be neither the future of the country nor the progress of society. Accordingly, it is very important to raise well the rising generation, the future master.

We lived a hard life of humiliation in the past. But we should see that the rising generation live in comfort free from oppression and humiliation. For this, the rising generation should be brought up to be cheerful and vivacious and to have a wealth of knowledge, strong physique and lofty morals.

Now we are energetically carrying on the education of the rising generation. When we started this work first, its prospects were dim. But scores of years of our experience has convinced us that it is not beyond our power.

I leave it to you how to evaluate the industry and agriculture of our country. I think you will be able to judge for yourselves if you see more of these fields during your stay in our country.

Our country is yet to develop. It needs some time for our country to catch up with the developed countries. Our past experience convinces us that though there may be difficulties on the road ahead, we will be able to raise our country to the level of the developed countries. Because we have an independent national economy.

We have already built a solid independent national economy. On this basis our country will advance more rapidly in the future. Ours is not a dependent economy subordinated to other countries. Therefore, no country can dictate the development of our economy. How to develop our economy will be decided upon according to our own determination.

You asked me about the prospects of our country's economic construction. I will say a few words about this.

In our country the Six-Year Plan was victoriously fulfilled in August 1975, one year and four months ahead of schedule, in terms of gross industrial output value. But at that time, two targets were not fully reached. One was steel and the other cement.

Last year we accomplished the Six-Year Plan assignments of steel and cement production which had been left unfulfilled. During my recent local inspection tour I heard that the newly built cement factory was operating well and that its production could be completely normalized this year. This year steel production, too, has been completely put on a normal basis.

We defined this year as a year of readjustment. In doing so we aimed at making more preparations for one year to embark on a new long-term plan.

There is some strain on transport in our present economic construction. Many new industrial establishments were built during the Six-Year Plan and transport fails to keep pace with this. We, therefore, decided that this year transport should be improved, and are working hard to ease its strain.

In order to remove the strain on transport, we are making endeavours to further accelerate the electrification of railways, swiftly develop sea transport and mass-produce heavy-duty trucks to develop the motor transport in a big way.

Next year our country will embark on a new plan for the development of the national economy. This will be the Second Seven-Year Plan. Our past experience has shown that in our country six or seven years are more appropriate than four or five for the term of a plan for the development of the national economy. Our Second Seven-Year Plan now under preparation will cover the period from 1978 to 1984.

We are now drawing up the Second Seven-Year Plan. Though I cannot tell you specific indices of this new long-term plan since it is still in the making, we intend to double the output of major manufactured goods during this plan.

What is most important in the nation's economic development is steel, electric power, cement and coal. These are the main factors in industry. A few years ago, we set the perspective goal to capture the height of 12 million tons of steel and we intend to bring the annual steel output up to the 7-8 million ton mark during the projected Seven-Year Plan. And we plan to increase coal output to 70-80 million tons, electricity to 60,000 million kwh, and cement to 12-13 million tons. Thus the new Seven-Year Plan envisages a two-fold increase in the output of major manufactured goods in general. We are confident that we will surely attain the goals of the new long-term plan by the year 1984.

What is important in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to tap and use home resources on the principle of self-reliance, without introducing foreign capital. Of course, we will introduce some advanced technology of other countries. But principally we will solve our problems on our own by relying on the solid independent national economy already built in our country, without inducing foreign capital.

When we develop heavy industry we do not do so for its own sake. We develop heavy industry which serves the production and supply of goods necessary for light industry, agriculture, construction and other fields of the national economy.

Next, you asked me how I evaluate the Carter Administration, and I think this is a very interesting question.

We have never commented on the Carter Administration yet. But now I would like to talk to you about it. In his campaign pledges, Carter said he would withdraw US troops from south Korea and would denounce a regime that tramples on human rights. And recently he announced the lift of the ban on travel to some countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All this can be regarded as a favourable attitude towards our country. But the problem is, what he said in his campaign pledges differs from what he has done since.

Of course, we have to wait and see how Carter fulfils his pledges because it is only a few months since he took office. But the remarks of certain people now about the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea contradict Carter's commitments in many points.

There is a talk in the United States now that the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea will be gradually effected over a period of four to five years. The US President's tenure of office is four years. So I think this talking about the gradual withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea over a period of four to five years suggests that there would be no troops pullout from south Korea while he is in office.

There is also a story that even in case they withdraw the US troops from south Korea, this will not be a complete pullout, but the air force will stay on. This is a far cry from Carter's pledges to completely withdraw the US troops from south Korea. The air force is also a military force.

They say that the US troops withdrawal from south Korea will be made with the consent of the south Korean authorities and the Japanese government and with their full understanding. The south Korean authorities are opposed to the withdrawal of the US troops and the Japanese government is also against it on the whole. So it is hard to guess what the United States means when it says it will withdraw its troops from south Korea with the consent of the south Korean authorities and the Japanese government—whether it means that it will do so by talking round those opposed to it or that it cannot pull out its troops because of these dissenters.

Of course, Carter himself has made no statement about this in particular. Mostly his subordinates, among them Vice-President Mondale, made such statements. These people have made many remarks in one way or another. If these remarks express the position of the Carter Administration, they go back on his campaign pledges, and if they do not represent Carter's will but the opinion of his subordinates, I think further study is needed as to his Administration. It is for this reason that we have not yet made any critical remark about the Carter Administration. As regards its attitude, we will have to wait and see. Because it is only three months since Carter assumed office and there is yet time for him to honour his campaign pledges.

But, in one thing, the Carter Administration is obviously going against the campaign pledges.

The Carter Administration threatens other countries by declaring that it will not support a regime suppressing human rights. But it continues to give military aid to the south Korean authorities and stages joint war exercises with them.

The US forces and the south Korean puppet army persist in joint war exercises. This spring "B-52" strategic bombers of the US air force flew often to south Korea from Okinawa and made bombing exercises. More recently, a large-scale war manoeuvre was carried out. I think you know better about this.

The US forces have bombing exercise grounds everywhere. Why do they come to south Korea for bombing practice? It is rather to threaten and blackmail the south Korean people than to frighten us, and to encourage the reactionary rulers of south Korea to intensify suppression of the people. That is why we think this runs counter to Carter's campaign pledge that he would not support a regime suppressing human rights.

Though we think well of Carter's campaign pledges, we are watching how he honours them. It is as yet premature to give a definite opinion about the Carter Administration.

Now, I would like to speak about the question of Korea's reunification.

You asked me whether the prospects of Korean reunification, including the question of dialogue, are bright or gloomy. Korean reunification cannot be regarded as hopeless. For us nothing is hopeless. We cannot live if we have no hope. All our people live with the hope for the reunification of the country.

At the present juncture, the solution of the Korean issue depends on the Koreans themselves. If the question of Korean reunification is to be resolved, it is necessary, first of all, for the south Korean people to awaken and rise up to bring about the democratization of south Korean society.

It cannot be said that the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy has been totally squashed. The south Korean people keep on struggling with a hope to free themselves from the fascist suppression of the enemy and his tyranny. On March 1 last year south Korean democrats made public a "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" against the fascist dictatorial "regime." This year students issued a "Declaration." Even religionists in south Korea hold "prayer meetings" and struggle against the fascist "regime." This shows that the demand for democracy is growing among the south Korean people.

The south Korean rulers now resort to a most unscrupulous fascist rule. But such a fascist suppression cannot work. The lessons of history show that a tyrant cannot stay long. No nation's history knows as yet an instance of a tyrant lasting long and there is no such instance in our time either. In the past the dynasties of feudal society and the rulers of capitalist society tried to improve their position by repression. But all of them met their doom in face of the resistance of the popular masses. Therefore, we think that if the south Korean people awaken and the entire people in north and south Korea fight in unity, Korea can be surely reunified independently.

Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles.

As for the dialogue between the north and the south, we consider that we cannot have it with the south Korean authorities as long as they pursue a policy of fascist suppression as now. But if they give up the "anti-communist" slogan, renounce the policy of suppression against the south Korean democrats, discard the "two Koreas" plot, sincerely want reunification, cease augmenting military forces, abandon the policy of detaining the foreign troops in south Korea and stop increasing tension in south Korea, we can have a dialogue with the Democratic Republican Party, too. We have already talked about this many times and made it plain again at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations some time ago.

We are confident that whatever course the situation may take, Korea will certainly be reunified, if the Koreans themselves strive to solve the question of Korean reunification and the people of the world raise their voices against the unjust splitting policy towards Korea and in support of her reunification.

Next, you asked me how the recent change of leaders in the United States, China and Japan would influence the relations between Korea and these countries. Let me speak about this.

As I have already mentioned the Carter Administration of the United States, I will say no more about it.

In China, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng became Chairman of the Party. As China is our neighbour and a fraternal country and the peoples of Korea and China are old comrades-in-arms, the relations between Korea and China are very good.

As for the Fukuda Cabinet of Japan, we do not know it well yet. So, it will take some more time to form our judgement about it.

The question of relations between Korea and Japan largely depends on whether the present government of Japan takes an independent road or follows the policy of the United States. In our opinion, therefore, there will be no great progress in the relations between Korea and Japan before the relations between our country and the United States are improved.

Previously the Japanese government was at the beck and call of the United States, toeing its line. If the new government of Japan acts independently, there may be a new change in its policy towards our country. But it is hard to expect any special improvement in its relations with our country because the new government of Japan is also closely related with the reactionary ruling quarters of south Korea. We consider that the Japanese government will hardly go further in its relations with our country than now before our country is reunified.

The Japanese government will not make a big change in its relations with our country. But we think, since the United States declared that it would lift the ban on travel to Korea, the Japanese government, too, may act accordingly and try to have more personal and cultural exchange with our country. It is not bad to have free personal visits between the two countries. We expect nothing more from the present Japanese government.

Frequent personal visits between the two countries will help the Japanese people understand our people better and vice versa. We believe that deepening the mutual understanding between the two peoples like this will be very gratifying.

We will not demand unreasonably that the Japanese government have ties only with us and sever ties with the south Korean authorities. We need not make this sort of demand, and even if we do so our demand will not be met. If such a demand is put forward when our country is not yet reunified, it will put the Japanese government in an awkward situation. We, therefore, do not pin great hopes on the Japanese government in connection with the question of Korea-Japan relations.

What we expect from the Japanese government is that it refrains from acts detrimental to the reunification of our country. We regard it as one step forward if only the Japanese government pursues a policy which does not obstruct the reunification of Korea. Such a policy means that the Japanese government does not ask for the permanent presence of the US forces in south Korea like the reactionaries of south Korea, discontinues acts of supporting the suppression of human rights in south Korea and refrains from helping the reactionary rulers of south Korea to feather their own nests. This will be greatly conducive to Korean reunification.

This alone will be enough to make us believe the Japanese government is friendly towards us. We advance this much moderate request to the Japanese government.

Further, you asked me whether a liaison office can be set up for the development of trade between Korea and Japan and whether a fishery agreement can be concluded between the two countries. I think this is feasible.

But it is a question whether the Japanese government will agree or not. The question is whether the Japanese government can ignore the pressure by the United States or not, because the Japanese government is afraid of it. We will not oppose the idea if the Japanese government agrees. What matters is the attitude of the Japanese government.

As for the question of concluding a fishery agreement between Korea and Japan, we have made it clear on several occasions that we will not oppose it, if the Japanese government is not against it. We stated so to a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party and also to a Japan-Korea amity and friendship fishery delegation when they visited our country. This question, too, depends upon the attitude of the Japanese government.

Lastly, you asked me about our opinion of the "Yomiuri Shimbun"'s desire for wide cultural exchange with our country. We consider it a very good thing.

It fully accords with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan to expand the cultural exchange between them.

It is very well done that the "Yomiuri Shimbun" has taken this kind of initiative to acquaint the Japanese people better with Korea and help them know more about her. For this I am grateful to you.

To develop the cultural exchange between Korea and Japan is beneficial for the Japanese people, the Korean people, and for Korea's reunification as well. We, therefore, fully support your initiative and will actively respond to it.

I hope that you will discuss matters in detail about this question with our functionaries concerned.

I am very glad to have talked with you today about various questions.

We Highly Appraise the Tremendous Successes of Guyana in Its Struggle to Achieve Unity among Its Nationalities and Create a New Life

Speech by Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Arthur Chung and Madame Doreen Chung,

Esteemed guests from Guyana,
Comrades and friends,

Today we have received with joy a goodwill mission of the Guyanese people who have come from the far-off Latin American continent.

First of all, allow me to warmly welcome, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, Your Excellency Mr. Arthur Chung, President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Madame and all the other Guyanese guests.

Your Excellency President's current visit to our country is an event of great significance in developing the friendly relations between our two peoples, and further cements the bonds of friendship among the Asian and Latin American countries representing the new-emerging forces.

Korea and Guyana are far apart from each other, but the two peoples have been on very friendly terms with each other through the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and for the building of a new society.

The Guyanese people have won their independence through a long-drawn anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

Under the correct leadership of the People's National Congress the Guyanese people are now building an independent national economy and national culture under the motto of self-reliance, and are implementing the original line of "co-operative socialism".

In foreign affairs, the Guyanese Government is pursuing the policy of non-alignment and making positive endeavours for the unity of the Caribbean countries and for the third world people's common cause against imperialism.

We highly appraise and warmly congratulate the tremendous successes of Guyana in its struggle to achieve unity among its nationalities and create a new life.

The imperialists and reactionary forces are persisting in their subversive and sabotaging activities in an attempt to check the advance of the revolution in Guyana.

We denounce the imperialists for their interference and intrigues against the Guyanese people and express firm solidarity with the Guyanese government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding their revolutionary gains.

The Latin American continent, once called a "quiet backyard" of imperialists, is today turning into a continent of struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people express their full support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Latin American peoples against imperialism and for safeguarding sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources.

During your visit, you will see with your own eyes our people successfully building socialism by applying the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction even under the difficult conditions of direct confrontation with imperialism and vigorously fighting to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At the United Nations and on other international arenas the government and people of Guyana render an active support to our people in their just struggle to force all foreign troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country free from foreign interference.

Availing myself of this opportunity I reiterate my deep thanks for this to Your Excellency Mr. President, His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Burnham and the government and people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Esteemed guests from Guyana,

Our two peoples are marching forward shoulder to shoulder along one and the same road of independence in keeping with the trend of our times, and since the establishment of diplomatic relations the friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed very favourably.

In future, too, we will make active efforts to expand and develop the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal people of Guyana and to strengthen our solidarity with all progressive peoples of the world who are fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Hoping that your visit to our country will bear good fruits, I propose a toast:

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guyanese peoples,

To the prosperity and progress of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana,

To the solidarity of the peoples of the world who advocate independence,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Arthur Chung and Madame Doreen Chung,

To the health of all guests from Guyana,

To the health of diplomatic envoys from different countries and madams, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

The Name of President KIM IL SUNG Is Cherished as the Great Revolutionary Leader, the Peerless Patriot and National Hero

Speech by President ARTHUR CHUNG

at Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed President Kim Il Sung,
Distinguished guests, comrades and friends,

My first task is to thank you for the warm and deeply moving reception which I received at the airport and in the streets of the capital when I arrived this afternoon. I see in this reception a witness to the strong links of cooperation and friendship which exist between our two countries.

My wife and I and my delegation are particularly happy to be in Pyongyang, renowned for the beauty of its setting from the most ancient times, but especially famous in our day as your birthplace.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

It is a deep source of regret to me that I could not be here in time to join your people in their celebrations of your 65th birthday. I know that my Prime Minister Comrade Forbes Burnham sent you his greetings on the occasion and that the General Secretary of the ruling party, the People's National Congress, did likewise. But it would have been my wish had it been possible to have personally conveyed to you the expression of the esteem in which we hold you. **The great joy with which your birthday was observed is the acknowledgement of the debt owed to you for repelling the invaders, for winning independence, for building socialism in order to provide a worthwhile and happy life for your people. It is for these reasons that your name is cherished as the great revolutionary leader, the peerless patriot and national hero.**

We have long wanted to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Our two governments took the important step some years ago of establishing formal diplomatic relations on a non-resident basis. More recently, this relationship has been deepened with the establishment by your government of a diplomatic mission in Georgetown. In addition, there has been an exchange of economic missions and some areas of cooperation have been identified. It is my hope that my visit will further deepen and strengthen the relationship which already exists between our two republics.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

My government has followed with the keenest interest the unfolding of the problems which still confront you. **We are committed to the support for the struggle of the people of Korea to create an atmosphere favourable for promoting national unity and for the peaceful reunification of Korea in full independence, without external interference.**

It is the beauty of your country which has earned for it the name "the land of the morning calm." Your numberless beautiful landscapes, a rich cultural heritage which dates from the earliest dawn of human history, the vast wealth of natural resources with which your land is endowed—all of these aspects of your country have attracted attention over the centuries.

But in recent times it is your dramatic achievements in freeing your land from the shackles of imperialism and in the construction of socialism which has attracted the attention of the peoples of the developing world. I am certain, Mr. President, that the success of these efforts is due to your wise guidance.

Indeed, the whole programme of construction derives from the great idea of Juche, an idea of which you are the architect.

The key idea of Juche, namely, that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one also has the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny is central to our own approach in Guyana, to socialist construction. We in Guyana have opted for a strategy of self-reliance, an approach based on the mobilisation of the resources and ideas and skills of the masses of the people. In keeping with the Juche idea, we too believe that each people should choose its own path and pace of advance to socialism and its own instruments for socialist construction.

We consider that we have made significant progress even though we recognise there is still much to be done. All of our natural resources, once subject to imperialist exploitation, are now owned and controlled by the people. Production is being reorganized to meet the primary needs of the people. In keeping with the strategy of self-reliance we are embarked on a programme to feed, clothe and house ourselves. We have taken major steps to remove our economy from its position of dependency on the economies of the imperial powers.

Nevertheless, we are in a stage of transition. We still have a far way to go and many difficulties to overcome before the task of socialist construction is complete. Our task in building a truly independent socialist society is made more difficult by pressures from several quarters.

These are pressures which are also well known to you. In resisting such pressures, in securing the establishment of a new international economic order, an order which would support our efforts to create independent societies, we must look to the great movement of non-alignment of which both our countries are member states.

It is the non-aligned movement which in the decade and a half of its existence has transformed the international system from one in which there was the threat of nuclear holocaust to one in which there are increasing levels of cooperation and consultation. There are, however, in our contemporary world new sources of instability and conflict and threats to the security of small states and especially of those states which are embarked on socialist construction. It is the task of our governments to ensure that our chief weapon of defence, namely, the solidarity of developing countries, is maintained and that new approaches are identified for the defence of member states.

In giving meaning to our solidarity, my government considers that particular attention should be given to the promotion of economic cooperation among non-

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 1)

April 30 in honour of His Excellency President Arthur Chung and Madame on a visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were President Arthur Chung and Madame and their entourage.

The banquet was attended by cadres and personages concerned of our country.

Among those invited there were foreign diplomatic representatives and their wives in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

Then the floor was taken by His Excellency President Arthur Chung.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

An art performance was given at the banquet by artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Art Performance and Mass Gymnastic Display

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" was staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on May 1 in welcome of His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the CRG, and Madame.

Invited to see the opera were His Excellency President and Madame and their entourage.

For its profound ideological content and high artistic value, the revolutionary opera was highly acclaimed by the guests.

After the performance His Excellency President Arthur Chung and Madame, together with Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife and Comrade Kong Jin Tae, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and had a photograph taken with them.

On May 2 His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the CRG, and Madame and their entourage saw the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" performed by students and children in Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade Kong Jin Tae, personages concerned and working people in the city saw the mass gymnastic display with the guests.

Put up in place of honour in the stadium were a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the CRG.

The national anthem of the CRG and the Patriotic Song of our country were played. A magnificent scene of the mass gymnastic display was unfolded, with the letters "Warm welcome to His Excellency President Arthur Chung!" formed on the background.

Through its splendid representation of sports art, the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" well depicted the profound and rich ideological content of the "Song of Korea" which was created and disseminated in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It evoked hearty cheers and great admiration from the guests and spectators.

At the end of the mass gymnastic display, the chorus of "Long Life and Good Health, to the Leader" resounded far and wide when the letters "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guyanese peoples!" were formed on the background and then the words "May the great leader enjoy a long life in good health" appeared on it. At the moment all the spectators sent up ringing cheers again.

On the same day the guests appreciated an acrobatic performance at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre.

Inspection

His Excellency Arthur Chung, CRG President, and Madame and their party visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution, on May 1.

In the native home at Mangyongdae the guests were told that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born in a patriotic and revolutionary family and nursed the lofty aim of revolution. Hearing this imperishable story with deep emotion, they carefully looked at the photographs of the revolutionary family posted with due respect on the walls of the rooms and showed deep interest in the farm implements and household utensils which vividly tell of hard labour and poverty.

They faced the camera before the native home at Mangyongdae. Then they went up the Mangyong-bong Hill and saw round the historic sites of revolution.

They inspected the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

A ceremony was held at the school to welcome His Excellency President.

The guests were shown around fine educational facilities provided for the students of the school who study to their hearts' content in the warm embrace of the great leader. They expressed deep admiration over the fact that the bereaved children of the revolutionaries are growing stoutly as the reliable successor to the revolution.

On the same day they visited the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition.

They saw with great interest the exhibits, charts and photos showing the correctness and invincible vitality of our Party's line of building a socialist independent national economy, the line which embodies the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea in the domain of economic construction.

On May 2 the Guyanese guests inspected the National Economy Institute and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned accompanied the guests on the 1st and 2nd.

On the 3rd they called at the Kumsong Tractor Plant. Observing the major production processes of the plant, they deeply admired the up-to-date automation line devised by our working class on their own and the dynamic labour endeavours of our workers.

Then the guests went to the Chongsan Co-operative Farm.

They visited the house where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided a general membership meeting of the Chongsan-ri Party organization in February 1960 and different places of the farm. The guests showed keen interest in what they witnessed.

On the same day the guests inspected the Pyongyang Metro.

They were accompanied by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned.

Meanwhile, Doreen Chung, wife of the CRG President, and some members of the President's entourage called at the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery and the Korean Art Gallery on May 3.

Departure from Pyongyang

His Excellency Arthur Chung, President of the CRG, and Madame left Pyongyang by special plane on May 4 upon the successful conclusion of their itinerary.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife came out to the airport and gave them a hearty send-off.

That day the airport was immersed in an atmosphere of warm farewell for His Excellency President and his entourage who were returning home after contributing to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guyanese peoples advancing shoulder to shoulder along the road of independence.

The recent visit to our country by His Excellency President Arthur Chung was an event of great significance in the development of friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Guyana.

Our people enthusiastically welcomed the mission of the Guyanese people. They manifested support to and solidarity with the Guyanese people who are striving for the building of an independent national economy and national culture under the correct leadership of the People's National Congress and under the motto of self-reliance. They warmly hailed the successes the Guyanese people have attained.

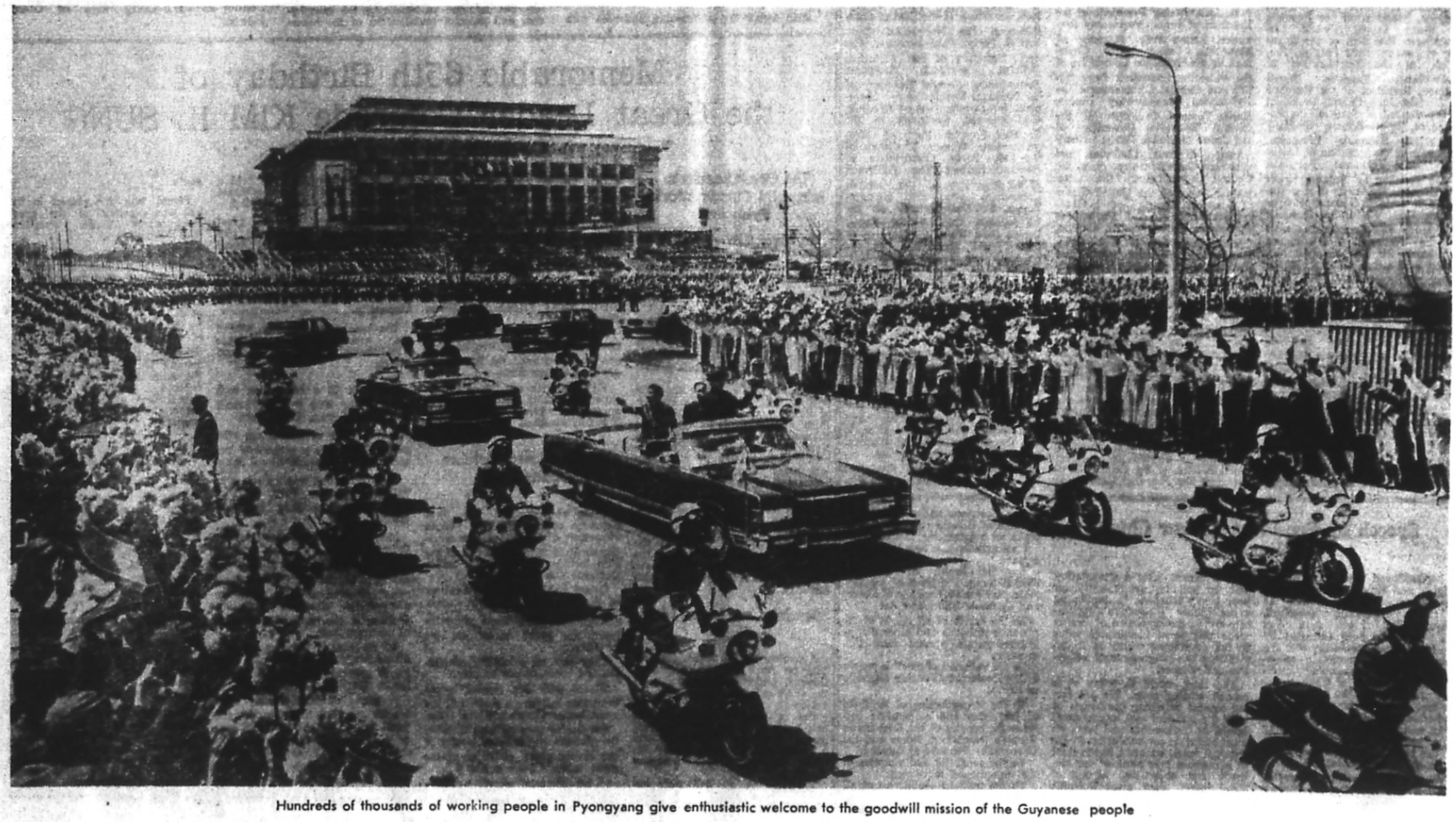
During his stay in our country His Excellency President Arthur Chung evinced his warm feeling of boundless respect and reverence to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, highly estimated the great results achieved by our people in the revolution and construction under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader and expressed full support to and solidarity with our people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A grand farewell function took place at the airport.

At parting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Arthur Chung exchanged a firm handshake.

His Excellency and Madame and their entourage bade farewell to the cadres of our country, representatives of diplomatic envoys and their wives who were present at the airport to see them off.

At 10 a.m. the special plane carrying the guests slowly took off amidst the hearty send-off of the crowds.



Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang give enthusiastic welcome to the goodwill mission of the Guyanese people

LAW OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DPRK

ON THE ADOPTION OF THE LAND LAW OF THE DPRK

The land of our country is a precious revolutionary gain won in the stage of the democratic revolution under the Law on Agrarian Reform and a valuable asset of the country for the happiness of the generations to come.

In our country the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution were carried out to the hilt. As a result, in the countryside feudal landownership was liquidated and socialist landownership established in an all-round way, the peasants have become the socialist working people liberated once and for all from all manner of exploitation and oppression and the productive forces of agriculture, freed from the fetters of the old relations of production, are rapidly developing.

To value and care for land, conserve and administer it in a responsible manner and vigorously carry out land development projects is the sacred duty of the cooperative farms, factories and enterprises, state organs, agricultural working people and all the other people.

Today we are confronted with the heavy yet honourable tasks to further consolidate and develop socialist landownership, industrialize and modernize agriculture, completely relieve the peasants from hard and arduous work and conserve land, rezone and ameliorate it and change the appearance of the territory by thoroughly implementing the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question.

In order to successfully fulfil these honourable revolutionary tasks it is required to legally consolidate the successes gained in the implementation of the land policy and put into statutory form the principles and requirements for land reformation and land conservation and administration.

The Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea based on the Juche idea is a firm legal guarantee for energetically undertaking land reformation and land conservation and administration pursuant to the land policy of the Government of the Republic.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby decides:

1. To adopt the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
2. To enforce the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as from June 1, 1977.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 29 1977

His Excellency ZIAUR RAHMAN

President
People's Republic of Bangladesh

Dacca

I send Your Excellency warm congratulations on your assumption of office as President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

I am confident that the Bangladesh people, under Your Excellency's leadership, will make great successes in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the country's independent development and building of a new society.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations formed between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency good health and happiness.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 28, 1977

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the founding of the URT.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, cabled **Antonio Ramalho Eanes**, President of the Republic of Portugal, greeting the national day of the RP.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Leading Members and Actors and Actresses of Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 1 received the leading members and actors and actresses of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) who are spending significant days in the homeland.

Present on the occasion were head of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon Li Bok Nam, director of a department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, and the leading members and actors and actresses of the opera troupe.

Present were Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee, and Secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Party, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council and personages concerned.

The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Li Jin Gyu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, on a visit to the homeland, were present.

The artistes were choked with emotion and the tears stood in their eyes when they were received by the great leader who founded the immortal Juche idea and always leads the Korean revolution along the road of victory with its radiant rays, and has bestowed today's boundless happiness and honour upon the 600,000 Korean nationals and artistes in Japan. They expressed their best wishes that the respected and beloved leader would enjoy good health and a long life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep concern for their work and life and gave them inspiring words.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Song and Dance Performance of Artistes of Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon

A song and dance performance was given at the Mansudae Art Theatre on May 1 by the artistes of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) staying in the homeland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, saw the performance.

When the respected and beloved leader appeared in the box, thunderous, prolonged cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" arose throughout the hall.

Artistes presented to the great leader a basket of flowers permeated with the warm feelings of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan whose hearts are aglow with loyalty to him.

On the faces of audience could be read the feelings of deepest reverence and ardent loyalty to the respected and beloved leader who has brought the great happiness and joy today to our people and bestowed upon the compatriots in Japan the honour of being citizens of our Republic.

Also seeing the performance honoured with the presence of the great leader were Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee, and Secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Party, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations and Party and government bodies of Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army and men from scientific, educational, cultural, art and press circles and working people and artistes in the city.

Members of various delegations of Koreans in Japan staying in the homeland were also present.

The programme included a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," song and dance "The 600,000 Compatriots Wish Good Health and a Long Life to the Great Leader," vocal solos, duets, dances, a variety show and others. They sang with a warm heart the unbounded gratitude and reverence of the compatriots in Japan for the great leader and well showed the resolution to devote themselves to the fulfilment of the patriotic work of Chongryon and wage a vigorous struggle to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland with ardent love of socialist homeland.

At the end of the performance, the cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" again rocked the hall.

The great leader raised his hand in acknowledgement of enthusiastic cheers of the artistes of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe who were shedding tears, overwhelmed with irrepressible emotion and joy, and presented a basket of flowers to them in congratulation of their successful performance.

The great leader praised the opera troupe for its excellent performance and gave them inspiring words wishing them great success in their future performances and posed for a photograph with them.

The entire performers and audience reverentially wished the great leader good health and a long life, singing in chorus the song "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health".

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages of Greetings from Foreign Party and State Leaders

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Party and state leaders of various countries, on his 65th birthday.

The messages came from: Macias Nguema Biyogo Neguendong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National Unique Party of Workers of Equatorial Guinea and Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Rudolf Kirchschlager, President of the Republic of Austria; Kurt Furgler, President of the Confederation of Switzerland; Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland; Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland; Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party; Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Felix Molloum Ngakoutu Bey-Ndi, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Chad and Head of State; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Manuel Pinto da Costa, General Secretary of the Movement for Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; El-Hadji Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; Idi Amin Dada, Life President of the Republic of Uganda; Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; B.D. Jatti, Acting President of the Republic of India; Veerasamy Ringadoo, Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius; Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and General Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces; Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Henry Winston, National Chairman, and Gus Hall, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party; Werner Karovio, General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and Member of Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland; Luigi Longo, Chairman, and Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary, of the Italian Communist Party; Johannes Birorainen, Chairman of the Central Party of Finland; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Jorge del Prado, General Secretary, and Raul Acosta, Deputy General Secretary and Chief in Charge of International Affairs, of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Ele Alenius, Chairman, and Aimo Haapanen, General Secretary, of the Finnish People's Democratic Federation; Bassos Rissarides, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Haralambos Drakopolos, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (interior); P.A. Reid, General Secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana; Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Paul Beranger, General Secretary of the Mauritius Militant Movement; Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark; Lars Werner, Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; Herbert Mies, Chairman of the Directorate of the German Communist Party; C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Secretary-General of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone; Jean Vincent, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Kalevi Sorsa, Chairman, and Ulf Sundkbist, General Secretary, of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party; Francois Marty, First Secretary of the Socialist Party of France.

In the messages they warmly congratulated the great leader on his 65th birthday and highly praised the brilliant successes achieved by our people under his wise leadership in the revolution and construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The messages wished the great leader good health and a long life.

Memorable 65th Birthday of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Celebrated in Many Countries

The Great Leader's Immortal Classic Works Published

The immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" was brought out in pamphlet form in Bangladesh.

On the front cover of the book published in Bengalese in golden letters are the words framed with a laurel "On the Occasion of the 65th Birthday of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung".

"On the Juche Idea", the first part of the great leader's immortal classic work "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems" was printed by the Togolese paper "Togo Press" and the Tanzanian paper "Uhuru".

The papers were accompanied by the inset pictures of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Besides, other foreign publications gave wide publicity to the immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his 65th birthday.

Seminar on Juche Idea Held

A seminar on the Juche idea was held on April 14 in Georgetown, Guyana, under the sponsorship of the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association.

Put in place of honour in the hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Guyanese Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Exhibited in the hall were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seen in the hall were the slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the immortal Juche idea!"

Present were Minister of Public Works S. Narein on behalf of the Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and leading workers of Party and trade union organizations and members of the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the thunderous applause of attendants.

Vice-Chairman of the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association made an opening address which was followed by speeches.

Meetings and Celebrations Held

Those who attended the First Congress of the Socialist Youth Movement of Guyana had a meeting on April 14 in celebration of the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Robert Kobin, National Chairman of the Movement, made a speech.

Attendants sang songs congratulating the great leader on his birthday.

They saw an exhibition of photos and books of our country.

Placed with due respect in the exhibition hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On display were pictures showing the glorious and brilliant history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his immortal classic works.

The teachers and students of Aleppo University in Syria held a meeting on April 11 to celebrate the great leader's 65th birthday.

August pictures of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Syrian President Hafez al Assad were seen in the meeting hall.

The meeting was addressed by the dean of a faculty and the chairman of the students union of the University.

The speakers reverently wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health.

On April 15 a celebration took place at the 2059 Primary School in Comas district, Lima, Peru.

Put in place of honour in the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seen in the hall was the streamer with the words "May Marshal Kim Il Sung live long in good health."

Many people took the floor at the celebration.

In his speech the teacher in charge of the "Marshal Kim Il Sung class" resolved to make shine the glory of the class by educating children in the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

At the end of the speeches, the attendants rose to their feet and loudly shouted "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

A grand meeting warmly celebrating the 65th birthday of the great leader was held on April 15 in the Izu Youth Hall in Shuzenji-cho, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, under the sponsorship of the "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Japanese youth.

Placed with due respect in the hall was a portrait of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the thunderous applause of the assembled people.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Japanese youth, Ogami Kenichi expressed the best wishes representing the feelings of loyalty of the entire attendants that His Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung, a past master of the art of the revolution, would enjoy longevity.

Film Show Arranged

A Korean film show was arranged in Beograd, Yugoslavia, on April 14 under the sponsorship of the Bureau for International Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

An august portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed in the hall.

"A Girl of Kumgangsan Mountain", the feature film of our country, was screened.

That day the DPRK documentary film "We Will Attend and Follow the Great Leader Eternally" was televized by the Beograd TV.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav paper "Borba" carried an article entitled "By Juche Method", "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Today" on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Yun Sik

Speech by President Arthur Chung at Banquet

(Continued from Page 3)

aligned and other developing countries or collective self-reliance as it is sometimes described. Guyana, as I am sure you are aware, has been entrusted by the non-aligned movement with the responsibility of promoting cooperation among developing countries in the sectors of trade, transport and industry. We are convinced that the establishment of trade and transport links, and joint industrial enterprises among developing countries is an essential component in the building of the new international economic order.

Your experience in carrying through triumphantly the historic task of industrialisation in less than a decade after a devastating war, in building up in particular your heavy industry, in developing a remarkably productive agriculture and in the expansion of foreign trade will be of inestimable value to the developing world as it implements the programme of collective self-reliance.

The third world is today at a crucial turning point. We are facing several searching challenges at both the national and international levels. At the international level, we must maintain our solidarity. At the national level, we must in the light of experience take stock of our methods and objectives. At both of those levels your great Republic under the inspired guidance of your wise, illustrious and beloved President Kim Il Sung can continue to make an outstanding contribution.

I have the honour now to propose a toast:

To the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Song Ae;

To the health of all heads of diplomatic missions and other distinguished guests present here this evening;

To the valiant and creative people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

To the strengthening of the links of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

To the solidarity and victories of the non-aligned movement;

To the militant solidarity of all peoples of the developing world.

Land Law of DPRK Adopted

At Seventh Session of Fifth Supreme People's Assembly

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, promulgated the Law of the Supreme People's Assembly, "On the Adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," adopted at the April 29 sitting of the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in Pyongyang.

"Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" promulgated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung consists of six chapters and 80 articles.

Chapter I (Articles 1-8) defines "Land of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is a Precious Gain of Revolution".

According to the articles of this chapter, the land in the DPRK is a precious gain of revolution which the entire peasants won in the stage of the democratic revolution under the great Law on Agrarian Reform enforced on the principle "Land to its tiller" under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power.

In the DPRK the agrarian reform and the policy of agricultural cooperativization were carried out in a thoroughgoing manner, with the result that in the countryside feudal landownership and all the practices of exploitation were liquidated once and for all and socialist landownership was established in an all-round way.

The state struggles to defend the land—the gain of revolution—from the encroachment of all the enemies inside and outside.

The state takes necessary steps to legally consolidate the successes achieved in the agrarian reform and the socialist landownership and follow up and develop them, conserve and develop land and place it under the common use of the state and society, so as to further solidify the material and technical foundations of socialism and powerfully promote the socialist construction in the country.

The state organizes and carries out under a perspective plan on the general program of land development such projects for reformation of land and conquest of nature as land conservation and land development.

The state strengthens scientific researches to develop land and industrialize and modernize agriculture and, particularly, to ameliorate land and increase its utility and trains technicians necessary for the project under a perspective plan.

The state classifies land for its management into agricultural land, land of residential quarters, woodland, industrial land, water basin land and special land to suit its utilization.

Chapter II (Articles 9-13) defines "Land Ownership".

According to articles of this chapter, in the DPRK land belongs to the state and the cooperative organizations.

All the land of the country is the common property of the people, which no one can sell, buy or make his.

The state strengthens and develops socialist cooperative economic system and may gradually transform the land of the cooperative organizations into all-people property in proportion to the development of the rural economic system and in conformity with the voluntary will of the entire membership of those organizations.

The land of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can be controlled only by the state and it may be extensively used by the cooperative farms, organs and enterprises, organizations and citizens for the interest and welfare of the people.

Chapter III (Articles 14-18) defines "General Program of Land Development".

According to the articles of this chapter, the general program of land development is an integrated and comprehensive long-term program for land development, i.e., for developing and using, readjusting and beautifying land in a rational way in keeping with the development of the national economy and the promotion of the wellbeing of the people and for managing the nation's economic life as a whole in a perspective and planned way.

The principles to be adhered to in drawing up the general program of land development are as follows:

In land development and the exploitation of resources the arable land should not be encroached upon but be cared for and protected by all means.

The cities should not be too big in scale, but small ones be built in large numbers.

The climatic and soil characteristics of different areas of the country should be taken into account.

The program should be worked out on a scientific basis in conformity with the orientation of the development of the nation's economy and the prospect of the development of regional economy.

The content of the general program of land development is: steps for properly constructing the revolutionary battle sites and the historic sites of revolution and protecting them; the orientation and steps for readjusting, improving and conserving the land, obtaining new land and reclaiming and using tideland; the orientation of creating forests and steps for conserving and using them; the orientation of building and readjusting rivers, lakes and reservoirs, distribution of the setups for preventing flood damages and steps for the comprehensive utilization of water; the rational distribution of the networks of transport, power supply and communications and their facilities; the areas for the development of underground resources and the location and size of industrial and agricultural enterprises; the location and size of towns and villages, recreation and recuperation centres and the steps for conserving scenic spots, natural monuments, and cultural relics and remains; the orientation of the comprehensive development and utilization of coastal and territorial waters and steps for protecting marine resources; and steps for preventing air and water pollution and so forth.

Chapter IV (Articles 19-42) defines "Land Conservation".

This chapter stipulates that the state vigorously carries out river readjustment, the creation of forests and other land conservancy projects to prevent the loss of land, increase the material wealth of the country and promote the wellbeing of the people.

The land administration organs and the agricultural guidance bodies should organize and undertake river readjustment in a planned and perspective way and the readjustment and management of big and important rivers are to be undertaken by the land administration organs and the readjustment of medium and small rivers by the relevant organs, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The land administration organs, the agricultural guidance bodies and other relevant organs and enterprises should protect the land from natural calamities and beautify the scenery of the country by creating such reserves as shelter belts, anti-erosion forests, hygienic and scenic forests and water conservancy forests and building anti-erosion and anti-land-sliding structures, in conformity with the local conditions.

Chapter V (Articles 43-62) defines "Land Development".

According to the articles of this chapter, the state organizes and undertakes land development projects under a perspective plan to hasten the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, increase agricultural production and change the appearance of the territory.

The state completes the non-paddy irrigation system, while consolidating and developing the paddy field irrigation system.

The state also directs great efforts to land rezoning, land amelioration, terracing of fields and tideland reclamations.

The state builds modern and cultured towns and villages to provide the people with better living conditions.

The state builds and administers roads on the principle of successfully ensuring political, economic and cultural links between all regions and serving for the promotion of the wellbeing of the people.

The state promotes the construction work for the coastal and territorial waters—developing and readjusting the coastal and territorial waters, building and expanding harbours and opening water routes—to make the country rich and strong and develop water transport.

Chapter VI (Articles 63-80) defines "Land Administration".

The articles of this chapter stipulate that the cooperative farms and all the organs, enterprises and organizations using land should strictly abide by the system and order in land utilization.

The articles of this chapter point out that the entire people, agricultural working people and the officials of the state organs should participate with the attitude of a master in land conservation, land development and land administration.

On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1976, and on the State Budget for 1977, of the DPRK

Report (Summary) of Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance,

Delivered at Seventh Session of Fifth Supreme People's Assembly

At the first-day sitting of the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly which opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on April 26, Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance of the Administration Council, made a report on the first agenda item "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1976, and on the State Budget for 1977, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

According to the report, the state budgetary revenue last year was 12,625,830,000 *won*. This was 0.9 per cent greater than estimated, and an 8.9 per cent increase over the figure of 1975.

The state budgetary expenditure registered 12,325,500,000 *won*, 98.5 per cent of the estimated figure, and an 8.4 per cent increase over the figure of 1975.

Thus, the state budget last year adequately provided the tremendous amount of money needed to speed up the socialist economic construction to the full, continually expand social and cultural undertakings, raise the people's living standards and strengthen the nation's defence capabilities to cope with the vicious aggressive manoeuvres of the enemies. Besides, a balance of 300,330,000 *won* was registered on the credit side.

A large portion of last year's state budget was diverted to the development of the national economy, of which the funds appropriated for capital construction were 1.2 times as much as in 1975.

As a result, 4,586 construction projects in the industrial field alone were completed last year, the construction of large metallurgical bases, building-materials bases and other difficult projects were successfully finished and gigantic structures, which will be handed down to the generations to come, were erected.

Last year our Party and the Government of our Republic increased the investments in the metal industry 1.2 times as against the previous year.

The state outlayed for the building-materials industry three times as much funds as in the previous year.

Thus the goals of steel and cement production set in the Six-Year Plan were successfully attained.

In order to satisfy the needs for electric power, the state allotted for the power industry 1.3 times as much funds as in the previous year, successfully carried out the construction projects of hydraulic and thermal power stations.

One of the greatest successes scored in the building of socialist economy last year was the richest harvest in agricultural production.

The Party and the government earmarked funds, 1.2 times greater than those in 1975, for agriculture and further intensified the work of aiding the countryside.

Thus, our country reaped a bumper crop every year and wrought a miracle in grain production last year by capturing with flying colours the grain height of over eight million tons, an all-time high in the history of Korea, though many countries were suffering from the serious water famine and food crisis under the influence of the cold front now sweeping the whole world.

In order to implement the five-point policy of nature remaking advanced by the respected and beloved leader, the Party and the government defrayed a large sum of additional funds for agriculture last year, pressed forward with this work through an all-people movement and attained such a proud result as completing the projects to water 100,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields in one winter season.

Last year our Party and the Government of the Republic took a proper measure against the reckless provocative manoeuvres of the enemy and allotted 16.7 per cent of the state budgetary expenditure for national defence to augment the military power of the country.

Today, our defence power has become strong enough to creditably defend the security of our socialist country and people from any invasion of the enemy.

Last year the spendings on social and cultural measures in the state budget grew 11.8 per cent over the previous year. Besides, a large amount of state funds went to the promotion of the people's wellbeing.

In particular, the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children which embodies the fatherly leader's great love and concern for our children was enacted last year, with the result that the most superior system for the nurturing and upbringing of children introduced in our country was consolidated by law. Last year the outlay of funds for creches and kindergartens showed a 9 per cent growth over 1975.

In the execution of last year's state budget the financial basis of the localities was further strengthened. The local budgetary revenue swelled to 109.7 per cent and the local budgetary expenditure to 110.1 per cent as against the preceding year.

Not only provinces maintained the balance between budgetary revenue and expenditure but also every city and county of our country met its expenditure with its own revenue and contributed a colossal sum of money to the state.

The reporter said that all the results achieved in the revolution and construction last year were attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and they were the priceless fruits of the heroic struggle and creative labour of our working people boundlessly faithful to the respected and beloved leader.

Referring next to the state budget for 1977, the reporter said:

The state budget for this year is compiled in such a way as to provide a sure, financial guarantee for the fulfilment of the enormous tasks set forth by the great leader for the year of readjustment.

The revenue and expenditure of the state budget for this year are set at 13,762,150,000 *won* respectively.

This is an increment of 9 per cent in the revenue and a 11.6 per cent growth in the expenditure, as compared with last year.

The Party and the government are going to increase expenditure on the national economy 13.4 per cent as against last year.

According to the report, the Government of the Republic will increase the investments in traffic and transport 1.2 times over last year, direct great efforts to expanding and reinforcing railways and all other branches of transportation and promote railway electrification uninterruptedly to introduce electric traction in the Kilju-Hyesan and Tanchon-Komdok sections extending more than 204 kilometres.

In order to shore up the mining industries, 1.2 times more state budgetary funds will go to this branch this year than last year, with which we will further strengthen the work of geological survey, speed up the expansion projects of such large and promising mines as the Musan, Tokhyon, Unryul and Toksong mines and coal mines and develop new ore and coal mines and especially new nonferrous ore mines in a big way.

The Party and the government will appropriate a colossal sum of state funds for the development of the metal, chemical, building-materials and machine-building industries and the further solidifying of our heavy industry base as a whole.

In the sphere of the heavy industry this year we will readjust the large-scale heavy industry factories to normalize their production and, at the same time, will continue to drive forward and complete the construction of many new factories, such as oil refinery, heavy machinery plant, hydraulic monitor factory, storage battery factory, micro-motor factory and kraft paper mill.

The Government of our Republic will invest an enormous amount of funds, 1.1 times as much as last year's, in the light industry for its further development, and build hosts of new modern light industry factories.

This year the state will invest 1.2 times as much money as last year in agriculture to make another great stride in grain production and rapidly develop all branches of the rural economy, and will give more powerful material, technical and labour assistance to the countryside, the reporter pointed out, and went on:

This year the state will disburse the needed amount of funds and ensure an ample supply of modern machines and equipment and materials, so that a more vigorous struggle can be waged to carry through the five-point policy of nature remaking. The construction projects for dry field irrigation covering a total of 200,000 to 250,000 *chongbo* will be finished by the end of the year and terraced fields be built in a big way.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic will allot 15.4 per cent of the state budget outlays for national defence this year to strictly implement our Party's military line of self-defence and get the People's Army more fully ready for action and further strengthen its combat power.

This year, too, the state will earmark a large sum of funds for the cultural revolution and the promotion of the people's well-being.

It is envisaged that in the state budget the expenses for social and cultural services will grow 9.2 per cent this year over last year.

The Party and the government will this year, too, send a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends for the democratic, national education of the children of Korean nationals in Japan.

In order to financially back up the popular policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic which steadily improve public health services, an enormous amount of funds, 10.1 per cent more than last year's, will be disbursed from the state budget for the expansion of the therapeutic and prophylactic establishments and the increased production of medical instruments and medicaments.

This year, too, the state will invest a large sum of funds in solving the food, clothing and housing problems of the people more satisfactorily and providing them with better living conditions.

The reporter dwelt on the tasks for the successful execution of the 1977 state budget.

(Continued from Page 1)

The session said that the new Land Law to be adopted is a land programme like the theses on land. It noted that the law gives a comprehensive stipulation of all problems related to land, not merely of landownership but also of land administration and land development as well as land conservation, and broadens the concept of land by including in it not only cultivated land but roads, rivers, forests and tideland.

The session pointed to important problems arising in instituting and implementing the new Land Law.

It stressed that the important content of the Land Law is to carry on land development in a planned way in accordance with the general plan of land development.

The session emphasized that only when the general plan of land development is worked out and, on this basis, land is developed, natural resources exploited and the economy developed, can the national territory be constructed in a rational way and the repetition of projects be prevented in advance.

The session said that one of the major purposes of instituting the new Land Law is to carry on land development in a perspective and planned way. It noted with emphasis that the principles governing the Land Law in land development should be strictly observed in all domains, guided by a rule that any construction should be carried out only in accordance with the general plan of land development.

What is important in the new Land Law is to administer land well, the session noted. Then it dwelt on important problems arising in this work.

The session stressed that in order to protect land better farmers should build dikes, undertake river dredging work, plant willows on riversides and edges of fields and reinforce them with stones. And, at the same time, the land administration offices should direct particular attention to the creation of deep forests and anti-erosion projects in the upper reaches of rivers so that land may not be damaged from landslide caused by rain, and coal and ore mines should build settling basins and dumps in the designated area, the session noted.

As land conservation and administration cannot be done by the farmers alone, but be done well only when many related domains join their efforts, so the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people should carry on this undertaking through an all-people movement with unflagging vigor, the session stressed.

Saying that the new Land Law is a programme of land development, the session pointed to important problems arising in land development.

It noted that successfully carrying out land development is of great importance in making people live well by raising agricultural production in our country where arable land is limited, and making the work of farmers lighter by industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

Emphasizing that when turning the sloping plots into terraced ones we can make land fertile and raise the per-*chongbo* yield of grain several times higher than what is produced now, the session called for a vigorous campaign to turn all the sloping plots into terraced ones.

The session said that in order to introduce mechanization and chemicalization in farming small plots should be levelled and rezoned, the paddy fields in sloping area be levelled spirally and the ridges between rice-field plots and the boundaries between dry-field plots removed. It noted that levelling and rezoning of fields should be undertaken more actively.

Raising the irrigation projects as one of the important tasks of land development, the session said that the digging of wells and laying of pipes to draw underground water should be continuously pushed forward as the immediate tasks through a mass movement to prevent the damages from drought caused by the cold front.

The session referred to the signal success gained through a powerful struggle of the whole people for rounding off the non-paddy field irrigation in accordance with the five-point policy of nature remaking. It proudly noted that in a brief period after the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party the projects for bringing 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximately equals to one hectare) of non-paddy fields under irrigation were completed and a spur was once again put to this work at the recent 13th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party, with the result that in a matter of 20 days or so wells and water pockets were dug and pipes laid—42,000 in all—to draw underground water for irrigating 100,000 *chongbo* of land.

This shows that the organized strength of our people firmly rallied around the Party is great and our people have a high revolutionary stamina of removing even a mountain and of filling up even a sea once they determine, upholding the decision of the Party, the session said. It noted that this is a pride of our Party.

The session noted that if the entire people mobilize themselves, soon after winding up rice transplantation, in their continuous pushing ahead with small-scale irrigation projects, they will be able to finish by next spring the projects for watering 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields as was decided upon at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party and then if the building of terraced fields is dynamically carried on, land development will be completed in an all-round way.

The session pointed out that if the existing land is improved and dry-field irrigation and building of terraced fields are completed, we will surely be able to attain the target of 10 million tons of grain and make our people better off.

Saying that if rivers are developed and used in a comprehensive way the water-power resources can be further increased, more electricity produced and the problem of river-transport solved, the session laid stress on turning our country into a beautiful land good to live in by admirably carrying out river improvement projects in accordance with the general plan of land development.

With unanimous approval of the entire deputies the session adopted the law of the Supreme People's Assembly on the second agenda item "On the Adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the SPA, made a closing address.

The 7th Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly adopts relevant laws and decision with general approval after discussing the items on the agenda

Militant Holiday Demonstrating the Unity and Might of the International Working Class

Today the heroic working class and all the other people of Korea mark May Day, the holiday demonstrating the militant power and unity of the working class of the whole world, at a stirring time when they under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are making vigorous endeavours to hasten the complete victory of socialism, raising the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

On this occasion the working class and the rest of the people of our country extend firm solidarity and fervent greetings to the working class and revolutionary people of all countries.

A great change has been brought about in the world revolution up to this day since the working class of the whole world held high the banner of international solidarity against the tyranny of capital.

It has become an irresistible trend of the times that the people are advancing dynamically along the road of independence against all descriptions of subjugation and inequality, exploitation and oppression and for independence and prosperity. This is a precious fruit gained by the working class and people in their protracted valiant struggle against all manner of class and national subjugation and slavish submission.

In the rising tide of the world revolution the working class and people of Korea have traversed the road of victory replete with glory and fruitful struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction, pulling through the severe storms of revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Over the past half a century the Korean Communists have fought staunchly for national sovereignty and the country's independence, for the triumph of socialist and communist cause." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 4.)

Thanks to the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our working class and people have always marched forward vigorously from victory to victory.

The respected and beloved leader who had set out on the road of revolution in the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule, founded the immortal Juche idea and thereby blazed the unique way for the working class and people to achieve national and class liberation on their own strength and ushered in a new era of socialism and communism in our country.

By virtue of the great leader's sagacious guidance, our people could build up this land into a new, socialist Korea, mighty and dignified, with its unfurled banner of Juche and greet the epoch of national prosperity and grandeur.

In the grim days of anti-Japanese struggle the respected and beloved leader carved out the way through the enemy. After liberation he put his heart and soul into the work to train our working class into strong pillars of the Korean revolution, firmly believing in their strength at all times. He worked without sparing himself, indeed. Even in the years of the war when the whole land was engulfed in flame and in the postwar period when everything was reduced to ashes, our working class fought gallantly, never losing heart. They could add spurs to the march of Chollima and convert our country into a rich and mighty state which boasts of its powerful Juche-based industry, the state which keeps to the road of great leap forward and continuous upswing, not affected by any world-wide economic upheaval. All this they owe to the fatherly leader's unremitting and energetic leadership.

Today our working class have grown up to be an iron contingent, a revolutionary vanguard detachment. Once they are called upon by the respected and beloved leader, they rise up as one and fight through thick and thin, working unimaginable miracles and always defending the Party and the revolution at the risk of their lives. They keep on fighting and advancing without the slightest indolence and slackness.

In our country the lofty desire of the working class is being brilliantly realized under the wise leadership of the great leader and under his deep care. Under our socialist system, all our people are now vigorously advancing towards the hopeful future, heightening the value and dignity of human beings and enjoying a worthy life to the full, free from cares and worries.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, our people are faithfully doing their bit to expedite the world revolution, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Korea today has been converted into a reliable bulwark of revolution demonstrating the might of independence, self-support and self-defence. She is firmly defending the eastern outpost of socialism.

As the great leader who always prizes the unity of the international working class and people stands in the van of the revolution, the Korean working class and people have fought stubbornly, raising high the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of militant unity from the days of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle up to this day and actively supported and encouraged with might and main the struggle of the people of all countries of the world who are vigorously advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Thanks to the energetic external activities of the respected and beloved leader and the independent foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, the international solidarity with the world revolutionary people is being further strengthened as days go by and powerful voices supporting the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country are ringing out from every nook and corner of the world.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will continue to fight vigorously for the acceleration of the complete victory of socialism and the country's independent reunification, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of immortal Juche idea.

In the future, too, the working class and people of our country will actively support the just struggle of the people of socialist countries, the people of the countries of the new-emerging forces and the rest of the world progressive people and make every possible effort to strengthen unity and solidarity with them.

We will fight more tenaciously against imperialism and for the nationwide victory of our revolution and the triumph of the world revolution, firmly uniting with all the peaceloving people.

Pyongyang Working People Celebrate Memorable May Day

The Korean workers and other people significantly celebrated May Day, the holiday of the working class of the world.

Workers and trade union members in Pyongyang invited diplomatic envoys and embassy staff members in Pyongyang and their families and foreigners staying in Pyongyang to Rungra-do Islet, a scenic spot, to enjoy May Day with them.

The recreation centre was pervaded with songs of working people, students and school children and kindergarteners. Sports games and amusements took place in the stadium.

The day's highlights were song and dance pieces presented by noted artistes of central art troupes on the makeshift stage. They won a warm acclamation of working people and foreigners.

Seeing the performance were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and personages concerned.

During the art presentation foreign friends mounted the stage and sang songs and danced, further deepening the friendship.

Prior to the performance personage concerned Kim Guk Hun spoke on the occasion.

He warmly greeted the foreign friends present at working people's picnic party celebrating May Day which had been arranged thanks to the warm solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The working class and other people of Korea will as ever fight on vigorously in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries, the working class of the whole world and with all the peace-loving peoples throughout the world who are waging a staunch struggle for national independence and freedom, he stressed.

The foreign friends were entertained with refreshments by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Chang Ik Chol

Pyongyang working people's May Day celebration is joined by foreigners

100,000 Chongbo More of Non-Paddy Fields Brought under Irrigation in 20-odd Days

Our people completed the projects for supplying water to 100,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields in a little over five months, upholding the five-point policy of nature remaking put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And in a matter of 20 days that followed the recent 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, they gained a signal victory: they dug wells and water pockets and laid pipes, 42,000 in all, thereby bringing another 100,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields under irrigation.

This shining success demonstrates the intense loyalty, great revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible creative power of our people who, rallied close around the respected and beloved leader, are always prepared to remove even a mountain and fill up even an ocean at a stretch to carry through his teachings.

The success registered in transformation of nature is the brilliant fruition of the great leader's wise leadership.

He set forth the Juche-based policy of irrigation long ago and intelligently led the struggle of our people for its implementation, thus setting up a perfect irrigation system. This year, too, he indicated concrete ways and means for preventing the drought damages caused by the influence of the cold front and personally visited rural communities in North and South Pyongan Provinces where he acquainted himself thoroughly with the progress of small-scale irrigation projects and gave guidance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Where underground water can be drawn, an extensive drive should also be launched to pump and use it."

Faithful to the great leader's instruction, our working people rose up to carry it out. They effectively used the already-introduced irrigation system and, at the same time, vigorously stepped up small-scale irrigation projects in a mass movement for utilization of underground water.

The members of the geological survey teams operating in various parts of the country strove hard to prospect for water, giving priority to the exploration of underground water resources. Under a concrete plan our agricultural organs scrupulously organized the work to direct the small-scale irrigation projects and pushed forward these undertakings rapidly.

The agricultural working people and the workers and office employees, the helpers to the countryside, chalked up amazing results in their work, making effective use of materials available in local areas. On the other hand, workers in different quarters manufactured and supplied larger quantities of water-pumping machines, sprinklers, electric motors and other machines needed in using underground water for farming.

Along with the existing powerful irrigation system, the newly established small-scale irrigation system has enabled our countryside to more satisfactorily solve the irrigation water problem. Our co-op farmers are now taking measures for a more effective use of water and doing their present farm work assiduously with a firm resolve to produce 8.5 million tons of grain this year.

Li Chan Sun

All efforts go into exploring the sources of water. Water is drawn from a well dug at the edge of field (at the Pobu Cooperative Farm, Kaechon county)

First-stage Project of Chaeryong-gang Reservoir Completed

The Chaeryong-gang Reservoir, another monumental structure, is being built in accordance with a grand nature-remaking policy presented by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Recently its first-stage project was completed. Life-giving water is making its way to the fields of co-operative farms.

As the result of completing the project, wide paddy-fields as well as dry fields in Chaeryong, Anak, Sinchon and Unchon counties of South Hwanghae Province and Unpa county of North Hwanghae Province are now provided with assured supplies of water in larger quantities. This is another real earnest of a new turn in this year's farming.

This success is entirely the outcome of the wise leadership of the great leader and his warm care and a splendid fruit born of intense loyalty shown by the reservoir constructors to the beloved leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The large-scale irrigation projects now under way should be completed at an early date and more new projects undertaken."

The respected and beloved leader thrashed out a far-sighted plan of converting the River Chaeryong-gang into a river of happiness, and initiated the construction of the Chaeryong-gang Reservoir. Then he personally selected the place of construction and defined its scale.

He proposed a bold plan that dam construction should go hand in hand with water storage and specified ways and means of its solution. He acquainted himself with the progress of project on several occasions and took every possible measure to complete the project at an early date.

Upholding the teaching of the great leader constructors launched all-out efforts. In slightly more than two years after they started work, they fulfilled dam construction requiring more than 1.4 million cubic metres of earth and successfully tackled the technically complicated problems arising in the project. At the same time, huge volumes of water were retained. Thus another large-scale water storage reservoir sprang into being, able to supply the increased rate of water necessary to irrigate fields of co-operative farms at time of rice transplanting.

Now a vigorous campaign is observed in the site of construction to conclude the second—last—stage project before September 9 this year, the birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Han Su Ik

Bureau of WFDY Issues Statement in Support of South Korean People's Struggle

On April 18, the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement expressing solidarity with the struggle of the south Korean people, according to a report.

The statement said:

Seventeen years have passed since the April 19 uprising of the south Korean people, youth and students. But, the desire for freedom, democracy and a new system, which they expressed at that time, is totally trampled underfoot by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It went on:

The WFDY strongly condemns the Pak Jung Hi clique for their ruthless suppression of the patriotic democratic movement of the south Korean people and demands an immediate end to the suppression and the release of all the arrested and jailed democratic figures, youth and students.

It vehemently condemns the Pak Jung Hi clique for their persistent "two Koreas" plot and provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It also strongly demands the disbandment of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of the US forces and all their weapons from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The statement called upon the democratic youth the world over and their organizations to more strongly denounce and protest against the fascist suppression by the south Korean dictatorial "regime" and further strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people and youth for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Bureau of the WFDY also cabled a protest to the south Korean puppet clique flaying their fascist repression against the people.

(KCNA)

Resolution on Korea Adopted at Congress of Youth of Guyana

The First Congress of the Socialist Youth Movement of Guyana was held between April 10 and 16, according to a report from Georgetown.

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana, attended the congress.

Present there were a delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and delegations of youth organizations from various countries.

The Guyanese Prime Minister made a congratulatory speech at the congress.

Referring to the Korean question in his speech, he expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and by peaceful means.

The head of the LSWYK delegation also made a congratulatory speech.

A resolution on Korea was adopted with unanimous approval at the congress.

The resolution said:

Considering that it is the inherent nature of the imperialist forces to try to permanently divide and rule countries and peoples, and respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination of nations and expressing regret at the creation of many obstacles by the splittist stand of the US imperialists for starting a war in Korea, the Socialist Youth Movement of Guyana:

1. extends firm solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean people in their efforts to reunify the country in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung;

2. demands the immediate withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea to remove the tension liable to lead to a war and denounces the presence of the US imperialists' military bases in south Korea;

3. denounces the suppression of the students and people fighting for the reunification of the country by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea and supports the recently published four-point national salvation proposal for the reunification of Korea and expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to solve the Korean question by themselves.

(KCNA)

Resolutely Condemn South Korean Puppet Clique's Suppressive Outrages

Social Organizations of Our Country Release Statements

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on April 25 made public a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression against many patriotic people and democratic figures who demanded democracy and peaceful reunification.

In the name of the entire Korean people, the statement resolutely condemned the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen who inflicted unjust penalties upon Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and 16 other democrats on the charge of their involvement in the case of "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and more recently arrested and imprisoned a number of promoters of the "charter for democracy and national salvation" and youth and students who called for democracy and peaceful reunification on the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising.

Today south Korea has turned into a graveyard of democracy, a zone of overridden human rights, under the sway of the military fascist dictatorship most brutal in the world.

The masses of the people have had their human rights trampled down in the hell on earth—a land where only such fascist hangmen as Pak Jung Hi go scot-free. It is, therefore, only too natural that they should fight against the oppressors.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brazen-faced sophistry that there is no human right problem in south Korea will by no means get by, the statement stressed:

With nothing, however, can the south Korean puppets cover up their criminal nature as the most heinous fascist hangmen and "prison guards" violating human rights.

The statement demanded that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique refrain from rash act, discontinue fascist terrorism detrimental to the realization of national unity and our four-point save-the-nation proposal and set free all the arrested patriotic people and democratic figures without delay.

The voices of the world's people opposing the south Korean puppets' fascist suppression of human rights give a great encouragement to the south Korean people struggling for freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country, the statement noted. It expressed the hope that the national organizations and peaceloving people of all countries of the world will trenchantly castigate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and extend a more active support and encouragement to the just cause of the south Korean people.

The CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the CC of the Korean Journalists Union made public statements on April 26 and 28 in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's outrageous suppression.

Japanese Government Must Stop At Once Deliberation for Ratification of Illegal "Agreement on Continental Shelf"

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman and Social Organizations Issue Statements

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 28, denouncing the Japanese government which forcibly pushed the so-called "Japan-south Korea Agreement on the Joint Development of the Continental Shelf" through the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee on the 27th and which has been viciously machinating to get the ratification of the "agreement" at the plenary session of the Diet at any cost.

The "Japan-south Korea Agreement on the Joint Development of the Continental Shelf" was concluded on January 30, 1974 between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities. It is a document of treachery and aggression aimed at further broadening the way for the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion of south Korea.

Through its statement already made public, the Government of the DPRK branded the "agreement" as an infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and the interests of the Korean people and declared it null and void.

The Japanese government authorities are going to submit the "agreement" again to the Diet to get its ratification. This is an open challenge to the entire Korean people.

The continental shelf of our country is a precious wealth of our nation, which no one can prejudice or dispose of, going against the interests and will of the Korean people.

The Japanese government's scheme to have the "agreement" ratified aims to save by all means the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are at a serious political and economic crisis, isolated from within and without.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people scathingly condemn the never-to-be-condoned treachery of the south Korean puppet clique and resolutely denounce the Japanese reactionaries for their criminal aggressive machinations to plunder the seabed resources of our country and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The statement pointed out: If the Japanese government persists in its reckless act to have the "agreement" ratified, it will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association and other social organizations issued statements lambasting the move of the reactionary government of Japan for the criminal ratification of the "agreement on the continental shelf" and demanding its immediate stoppage.

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